

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 41,
UNITED STATES CODE, PUBLIC
CONTRACTS

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to codify and enact certain general and permanent laws, related to public contracts, as Title 41 of the United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives as the successor to H.R. 4320, introduced in the 108th Congress on May 10, 2004. This bill reflects changes resulting from the review and comment process that was provided after H.R. 4320 was introduced. All issues raised during that process have been resolved to the satisfaction of the parties involved.

The bill, along with a detailed section-by-section explanation of the bill, can be accessed on the Office's website at <http://uscode.house.gov>. Anyone interested in obtaining a printed copy of the bill and explanation, and persons interested in submitting comments on the bill, should contact Ken Paretzky, Senior Counsel, Office of the Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515-6711. The telephone number is (202) 226-9061. Comments on the bill should be submitted to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel no later than July 16, 2006.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHIC HECHT

HON. JOHN C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former United States Senator Chic Hecht for his service to the residents of Nevada as well as the United States of America.

Mayer Jacob Hecht was born on November 30, 1928. He is better known by his friends and family by the childhood nickname of Chic. Chic was born into a Jewish family in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in retailing from Washington University in St. Louis in 1949 before entering the military.

Chic attended Military Intelligence School at Fort Holibird and served as an intelligence agent with the U.S. Armed Forces during the Korean War, from 1951 to 1953. Chic was a member of the National Military Intelligence Association, and was inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame in 1988. After leaving military service, Chic moved to Nevada. His business activities included retailing, the operation of a bank, and interests in hotels. He married the former Gail Kahn in 1959.

In 1966, Chic was elected to the Nevada State Senate, the first Republican to represent his predominantly Democratic district in and around Las Vegas in more than 25 years. He was a State Senator from 1967 to 1975, serving as Senate Minority Leader from 1969 to 1970. In 1982, Chic was elected to the United States Senate, ousting four-term incumbent

Democrat Howard Cannon. He served only one term, from 1983 to 1989, having been defeated for reelection in 1988 by Democrat Richard Bryan. He was then appointed ambassador to the Bahamas by President George H.W. Bush, and served in that post from 1989 to 1994.

At age 77, Senator Hecht passed away on May 15, 2006 due to complications from cancer.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Senator Chic Hecht for his success in politics and his service to his community and his country. He will be dearly missed by all who knew him.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FLOYD
PATTERSON, A HEAVYWEIGHT
CHAMPION WHO ROSE FROM
POVERTY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor the life of Floyd Patterson, a soft-spoken boxer who overcame a troubled childhood to become the heavyweight champion of the world.

Born on January 4, 1935 in Waco, North Carolina, Patterson grew up poor in Brooklyn, New York. Patterson's father was a manual laborer and his mother took care of Patterson and his 10 siblings. He had serious learning disabilities and could not read, write, or speak. At age 11, his mother had him committed to a school for emotionally disturbed boys. It was at this school where Patterson first picked up a pair of boxing gloves.

At age 16, Patterson won the New York Golden Gloves middleweight title at Madison Square Garden and at age 17, he won a gold medal as a middleweight at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki. On November 30, 1956, Patterson became the youngest heavyweight champion in history at the age of 21.

Throughout his professional career, Patterson amassed a record of 55 wins, 8 losses, and 1 draw. His total earnings from boxing reached \$8 million. Despite his talent in the boxing ring, Patterson was known as a gentle and sweet man. Red Smith, The New York Times sports columnist called him, "the man of peace who loves to fight."

After retiring, Patterson remained in boxing and opened up a gym. He took interest in young boxers, especially a troubled 11-year-old who reminded Patterson of himself. He eventually adopted the boy and became his trainer and manager. The special order organized by Representative STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES is an appropriate way to celebrate and honor this model human being.

SUPPORT FOR THE COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of a program that makes an enormous difference in the lives of all our constituents:

the Community Development Block Grant, or CDBG, program.

The CDBG program provides direct federal funding to local governments to make needed investments that improve the quality of life in our communities. These funds are used to prevent homelessness, reduce infant deaths, and provide youth enrichment programs. They are used to rehabilitate housing, to reconstruct residential streets, to help fund domestic violence shelters, to provide seniors with snow removal and lawn care assistance, and to fund important economic development initiatives.

The President has again demonstrated that his budget priorities are upside down and out of step with our communities' needs by proposing a 20 percent cut in formula funding to CDBG entitlement communities. But as the distinguished Ranking Member of the Appropriations Committee, Representative OBEY, has pointed out, just looking at this year's proposal doesn't tell the whole story.

The CDBG program is just one of many important domestic priorities that have been subject to a bizarre pattern in which, year after year, the President proposes draconian cuts, then Congress restores some of the funding and declares victory. However, the effect of this is that after several years, the draconian cuts are imposed. Since 2001, the CDBG program has already been cut by more than 22 percent in real dollars.

Yet the President wants to reduce these vital resources to our local communities even further. According to a Congressional Research Service analysis that I requested, the CDBG entitlement communities in my district would stand to lose \$2.25 million next year if the President's proposed funding cuts are adopted.

As bad as these numbers sound, it is important to remember that there are real people behind them. During the April recess, two cities in my district, Warren and Southfield, Michigan, were kind enough to show me the impact that CDBG funds have had in their communities.

They have used these CDBG resources to make a real difference in the lives of countless families. I was particularly impressed by the housing rehabilitation programs that represent the largest CDBG-funded program in both communities. These efforts, along with CDBG-funded investments in local parks and roads, have helped maintain vibrant neighborhoods in both cities. I ask that summaries of these programs be included in the record, but I want to share with my colleagues just one example of the powerful difference that CDBG funds have meant to individual families.

Through its Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program, the City of Warren was able to help Michelle Amburgy and her son. I quote:

Michelle Amburgy is a single mother employed by a catering service. When her furnace stopped working before Christmas and she and her son were living without heat, Ms. Amburgy did not have the resources to purchase a new furnace. She says she, "... tried everywhere to get money for a furnace. . . ." and was unable to find a program to help her. Luckily the application she submitted to the City of Warren for a rehabilitation loan was being processed and according to her, "... the City put a rush on it . . ." in order to get a new furnace so she and her son could have heat. In addition to the furnace, various other improvements were done to her home, including an update of the electrical and plumbing systems which she says